

President Arthur Inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The president and members of the cabinet assembled in the marble room shortly before 12 o'clock. A few minutes before 12 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, in his full robes of office, accompanied by his associates justices, proceeded from the supreme court room to the marble room. The doors were immediately closed and without any formality President Arthur rose, and standing on one side of the center table and Chief Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office. The president's manner was calm and composed and his response, "So help me God," was in a firm tone and without tremor. The president then read from his manuscript notes the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

For the fourth time in the history of the republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are wild with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered president, his protracted sufferings, his unflinching fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created, is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our forefathers, in view even of the most dire possibilities, made sure the government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabric of our free institutions remains unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people may be stricken down, his constitutional successor is punctually installed. He was without spot or stain, and with the exception of the horror which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare, to ensure domestic tranquility and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our financial policy is fixed by law and is well grounded and generally approved; no threatening issue annoys our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue. For the present we may be assured of the continuation of peace, tranquility and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make the repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard, and no adequate occasion is apparent for an extra session of congress. The constitution defines the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of either of the other representatives of the government and he must answer for the faithful discharge of the discretion it presents and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to their high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance and the intelligence of the American people.

After the reading of the address by the president, Secretary Blaine stepped forward and grasped the president's hand and after him the other members of the cabinet and the others present shook hands with the president who arrived at the capitol soon after the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded and in company with General Grant shortly afterward left the same.

It is authoritatively learned as well as indicated by the president's inaugural address, that there will be no session of congress until the regular session of December.

ARTHUR'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT.

WASHINGTON, Sept 22.—A meeting of the cabinet was held immediately after the ceremony of administering the oath was concluded and the following proclamation was prepared and signed by President Arthur:

By the president of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In his inscrutable wisdom it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the United States the illustrious head of the nation, James A. Garfield, late president of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of infinite grace and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation in our affliction and that sanctification in our loss which He is able and willing to vouchsafe.

Therefore, in obedience to sacred duty and in accordance with the desire of the people I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday next, the 26th day of September, the day on which the remains of our honored and beloved will be consigned to their last resting place on earth, a day to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of

Almighty God and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late chief magistrate.

In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1881, and the independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixth.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[Seal] By the president:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Washington, September 22.—The following dispatch has been sent by the secretary of state to the governors of the several states and territories:

You are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral ceremony of the late president James A. Garfield, at Cleveland on Monday, September the 26th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE.

Live Stock in the Argentine Republic.

It need hardly be said that the main source of wealth in the Argentine Confederation has been the rearing of stock, and at the present time the Pampa contains 60,000,000 sheep and 20,000,000 of cattle. It may not, however, be generally known that the cattle are all descended from eight cows and a bull which were brought to the new Spanish colony in 1563, by two Portuguese brothers named Goes. It is only within the last few years that any endeavor has been made to ameliorate the original breed by crossing them with Short-horn bulls which have been imported from Europe. This cross is improving the milking qualities of the cows, but it is only in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres that this amelioration is appreciated, for on many of the large grazing farms of the Pampa there are not more than half a dozen milch cows out of 2,000,000 head. The occupier of the farm, or *estancia*, to give it the local name, looks only to the hides and to the meat, which, when dried and salted, is sent to Cuba and Brazil, where it is consumed by the blacks. A farm of this description is estimated to bring in 25 or 30 per cent. on the capital invested, and a square league of land, equal to about 5,400 English acres, will keep 3,000 head of cattle, a third of which will be sold every year at an average price of £2 8s per head. One of the largest farms in the Argentine Republic is the colony of Ocampo, situated on the right bank of the Pavana, about 375 miles to the north of Buenos Ayres, and managed by M. Jules Andrieu, who has written a very interesting pamphlet descriptive of agricultural enterprise in that country. This farm covers a total area of 100,000 acres, three-fourths of which consisted of prairie land and 20,000 acres of woodland when it was first taken in hand by its present owners, who have broken up a large proportion of the former and converted it into arable land. They find, however, that wheat does not pay so well as maize, which yields a profit of \$25 per acre, on an outlay of little more than double that sum. M. Andrieu's book contains, too, some interesting information with regard to the price of labor in the Argentine Republic, the list of it being that laborers earn from £2 to £3 a month, according to their capabilities, exclusive of a lodging or of rations, which are estimated at about as a week more. A pair of working oxen is worth £8 and a horse £2, the cost of their keeping being almost nominal. Against these advantages have to be set the risk of having one's crop destroyed by grasshoppers or by the extreme heat or drought, so that the Argentine Republic is not quite the agricultural paradise which it has so often been described.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

The Root of the Cotton Plant.

The value of the cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*) has been increased by the discovery that the bark of the roots yield a promising dyestuff. Mr. W. C. Stahl reports that when the bark of cotton root is exhausted by alcohol of the specific gravity of 0.84, a dark reddish-brown liquid is obtained, which, when distilled to recover the spirit, leaves a resinous matter which amounts to 8 per cent. of the original weight of the bark. The new product thus obtained appears black and shining, but when pulverized takes the color of cochineal. It dissolves in 14 parts of alcohol, 15 parts of chloroform, and 122 parts of benzol. It dissolves also in caustic alkalies, and is precipitated from these solutions by acid. Hydrate of potash colors green. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with a red-brown color.

The Man he Wanted.

A while ago an editor wanted an assistant and had many applications. The first young man said he had enjoyed two years experience in the business, and thought he understood it thoroughly in all its branches. But he didn't get the job. Others, with similar qualifications, presented themselves, but were refused. One young man said he had worked in an office, wrote a clear hand and knew how to prepare copy, and wasn't afraid to try any job, though he might not be able to carry it through, as he didn't know the whole business yet; and the editor said: "You are the man I want. I want a man who does not know the whole business. Then I shall be able to tell him something and can run the paper that way." It isn't always well to know too much.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

The Platform of the Grange.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL GRANGE AT ITS SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood, among ourselves; and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary all our acts all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold, that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous; keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high

rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION.

We shall advocate the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be caught in their course of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State, or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship; and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Patron, that

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst, the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

It shall be an abiding principle with us, to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Implying the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," is all very well; but if the sluggard will go to a picnic, the ant will come to him.

"Biddy," said a lady to her servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years, seven months and twenty-eight days old.

Cotton seed is selling at seven dollars a ton at Belton. The result of high prices for cotton seed may be a scarcity of that very important article at planting time. Farmers should guard against this by not selling out too close.

"You smoke a great deal, Gus," said a friend to Gus De Smith. "Yes," replied Gus, "particularly after dinner. I have got so in the habit of smoking after dinner, that the dinner don't taste right when I eat it, unless I have a smoke afterwards."—*Texas Siftings*.

We have just read a handkerchief flirtation code, and advise all men desiring to avoid breach of promise suits to wipe their mouths with their coat-tails.

A CONNECTICUT saloon keeper lost a pocket-book containing several hundred dollars, and a boy found it and returned it to him. Tears came to his eyes as he gazed upon the honest boy, and as he opened the pocket-book, unrolled the wad and took out a fifty dollar bill, he said, "You are a good, honest boy. Now I will shake you for the drinks," and he put the fifty dollar bill back in his pocket and took down the loaded dice, and beat the boy.

AN extensive conflagration, caused by the protracted drouth, is raging in the Dismal Swamp, destroying large quantities of valuable timber and doing other damage. The smoke from the fire overhangs Norfolk day and night. The dry weather prevailing in North Carolina below that point has in some sections so scorched the crop that the farmers are cutting it off and stacking it up for fodder, and the rice crop is entirely cut off in that state.

AN exchange has the following, which we know by experience to be "more truth than poetry": "There are some peculiar, sensitive people in this world. A young rowdy will get ripping, raving, staving drunk; shout, howl, fight, bruise, yell, smash and swear for hours; get grabbed by a policeman, and have his head softened and his nose mashed on the way to the jail, and then whine for an hour to have his name kept from the papers, out of regard to the feelings of his poor old mother, who is sick and near death's door."

He came up a little late, stepped in without ringing, and, striding softly into an easy chair with the careless grace of a young man who is accustomed to the programme. "By Jove!" he said to the figure sitting in dim obscurity on the sofa—"By Jove! I thought I was never going to see you alone again. Your mother never goes away from the house nowadays, does she, Minnie?" "Well, not amazingly frequently," cheerfully replied the old lady from the sofa, "Minnie's away so much of her time now I have to stay in."—*Goshen Democrat*.

Bachelors in History.

In antiquity it was considered unpatriotic to remain unmarried. Hence bachelors were subject to peculiar disabilities in the Spartan and Roman code. They were obliged to pay extra taxes, and under Augustus they were barred from the inheritance of real estate, except from their nearest relatives. Only one of our presidents was a bachelor, and he was a failure. Bachelors are not as successful in life as married men. It is said that one of Washington's associated patriots in the revolutionary struggle was a celibate. All had the influence of marriage and social life. Hence the tendency against wedlock which marks the present day is among the worst features in society. Speaking of marriage, it should be a complete union of affections and of intellectual powers. It may be added, that a man's wife should, to a certain degree, be his partner. She should know something of his risks and financial difficulties, and in this way the burden of life is often divided. Walter Scott concealed from his wife his connection with the Bannatyne, which caused his ruin. It is one of the best features in General Grant's character, that he takes his wife along and gives her a full share of those dignities and honors which spring from national gratitude.—*Ex*.

Keeping Sheep on Farms.

The *National Live Stock Journal* thus sums up the reasons why every farmer should have a flock of sheep: "A farm can be stocked with sheep for less money than with cattle, horses or hogs. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything that grows on the farm than other animals. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any other farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for shelter and fencing, and less labor is involved in herding, where outside pasture is accessible and preferred. And, finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves."